



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague prevalent at Niuchwang.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a telegram in regard to the plague at Niuchwang, China, received by the Russian consul-general at Shanghai on the 9th ultimo, and forwarded here by the consul-general of the United States at Shanghai in his dispatch dated the 11th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The plague at Niuchwang.

[Inclosed in dispatch September 11, 1899—Shanghai.]

News has reached here by wire this morning that a Government doctor sent to make an investigation has discovered in the Chinese quarter at Niuchwang four depots containing 2,000 fresh coffins of plague victims waiting to be sent to their native provinces. It is understood that the most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent any of these being brought by junks to Shanghai.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Tunas.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, October 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 14, 1899, 29 deaths have occurred in this city, 5 from malaria, 4 from intestinal diseases, and 4 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases; the death rate this week is 37.80.

Inspected 16 vessels on arrival, and 10 on departure, during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero, reports 10 deaths during the week, 3 from malaria, 1 from tuberculosis, no contagious diseases, 5 vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Ten vessels inspected during the week.

Tunas.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports no deaths, no contagious diseases during the week. Six vessels inspected during the week.

Respectfully, yours,
J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual summary of our work at this port for the past week.

There is not much yellow fever in Havana just now, but what little there is, is virulent. Four new cases and 5 deaths were officially recorded for the week. All of the new cases were Spaniards, who had been on the island less than three years.

There are, comparatively, very few Americans in the city. Travel to and from Havana and the United States is light; nevertheless we had